

uses, which would be a potentially significant adverse land use impact of the No Action Alternative. Specific Indian Trust Assets potentially affected by implementation of the No Action Alternative are not identified in this programmatic-level analysis.

Social Well Being Related to Recreation Resources

No major impacts on recreationists or recreation workers are anticipated with the No Action Alternative, except that as population increases, existing resources would be stressed.

Impacts to recreationists and recreation workers are, of course, intimately tied to the construction of new facilities. Impacts to this group are summarized on **Table 7**.

Impacts to fishermen and fishery businesses are tied to the status of the fishery in each region. These impacts are summarized on **Table 7**.

COMPARISON OF NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE TO EXISTING CONDITIONS - DELTA REGION

Recreation

Within the Delta Region, implementation of the No Action Alternative would result in potentially significant impacts to recreation.

The 2020 level of development would result in an increase in population throughout the State of California including the Delta Region. The increase in population will place stress on existing Delta recreation resources, some of which are already considered to be inadequate (California State Parks 1997) [reference needed].

Needs
to be
re-phrased

By 2020, California's

Suggest something like: Population is expected
to grow to _____

Fish, Wildlife, and Recreation Economics

Population growth in the five counties that comprise the Delta Region could substantially increase recreational use of the Delta's fish, wildlife, and recreation resources, resulting in increased recreation-related spending and benefits within the region. According to projections prepared by the California Department of Finance (1997), the population of the Delta Region is projected to increase by 54% between 1995 and 2020. Trends not related to population growth, such as the conversion of wildlife-friendly alfalfa and pasture crops to vineyards, may also affect recreation related to hunting and wildlife viewing in the Delta Region.

Additionally, implementation of CVPIA could affect future recreation use within the Delta by improving fishing conditions for anadromous species in Delta waters. With fishery habitat improvements implemented under CVPIA, changes in recreation spending and benefits related to sport fishing could be relatively large (more than 10%).

Based on additional recreation use generated by regional population growth and increased use associated with CVPIA, spending within the region related to recreational use of the Delta is projected to total approximately \$400 million by 2020. Benefits accruing to Delta recreationists are projected to total \$270 million under No Action Alternative conditions.

Commercial fishing for crayfish and baitfish species in the Delta and Suisun Bay would not change appreciably under No Action conditions relative to current resource conditions. Data on harvest revenue and net income generated by commercial fishing are not available; however, this source of income is assumed to be minor in the context of the regional economy.